

CLAIMS

1 1. A lens system having an axis, comprising:
2 a first lens group having positive refractive power;
3 a second lens group positioned forward the first lens group along the axis
4 and having negative refractive power, the second lens group comprising one or more zoom
5 lenses;
6 a third lens group having positive refractive power and positioned forward
7 the first and second lens groups along the axis; and
8 wherein at least one zoom lens is movable along the axis, enabling a laser
9 transmitted through the lens system to be focused at different depths, such that the lens
10 system is capable of scanning a laser focused with a spot size of less than about 3 microns
over a field having a diameter of at least about 9 mm at the different depths.

1 2. The lens system of claim 1, wherein the lens system has a nominal focal
2 length, and wherein the different depths to which the laser is transmitted through the lens
3 system may be focused using the one or more zoom lenses over a range from at least about
4 +1 mm to at least about -1 mm from the nominal focal length of the lens system.

1 3. The lens system of claim 1, wherein the lens system has a focal length, and
2 further comprising a fourth lens group movable between a first position along the axis and a
3 second position out of alignment with the axis, the fourth lens group in the first position
4 being placed between the second and third lens groups to increase the focal length of the
5 lens system.

1 4. The lens system of claim 3, wherein the lens system has a viewing field that
2 is increased to at least about 25 mm when the fourth lens group is in the first position.

1 5. The lens system of claim 3, wherein the lens system has a viewing field that
2 is increased to at least about 30 mm when the fourth lens group is in the first position.

1 6. The lens system of claim 3, wherein the lens system has a working distance
2 that is greater than about 100 mm when the fourth lens group is in the first position.

1 7. The lens system of claim 3, wherein the fourth lens group has negative
2 refractive power.

1 8. The lens system of claim 6, wherein the fourth lens group comprises a lens
2 doublet.

1 9. The lens system of claim 1, wherein the lens system has a working distance
2 that is greater than about 36 mm.

1 10. The lens system of claim 1, wherein the lens system has a scanning field that
2 has a field flatness of less than about 10 microns.

3 11. The lens system of claim 1, wherein the laser is a femtosecond laser.

1 12. The lens system of claim 11, wherein the femtosecond laser is used in laser
2 eye surgery.

1 13. The lens system of claim 11, wherein the femtosecond laser is the Pulsion™
2 FS laser.

1 14. The lens system of claim 1, wherein the laser is employed to cut a flap in the
2 cornea of the eye.

1 15. A lens system having an axis, comprising:
2 a first lens group having positive refractive power;
3 a second lens group positioned forward the first lens group along the axis
4 and having negative refractive power, the second lens group comprising one or more zoom
5 lenses;
6 a third lens group having positive refractive power and positioned forward
7 the first and second lens groups along the axis; and
8 wherein at least one zoom lens is movable along the axis such that a laser
9 transmitted through the lens system may be focused over a range of depths while
10 maintaining diffraction-limited performance and a numerical aperture of at least about 0.3 at
11 a working distance of greater than about 36 mm.

1 16. The lens system of claim 15, wherein the laser transmitted through the lens
2 system can be scanned over a field having a diameter of at least about 9 mm over the range
3 of depths.

1 17. The lens system of claim 15, wherein the lens system has a nominal focal
2 length, and wherein the range of depths to which the laser is transmitted through the lens
3 system is at least about +1 mm to at least about -1 mm from the nominal focal length of the
4 lens system.

1 18. The lens system of claim 15, wherein the laser is a femtosecond laser.

1 19. The lens system of claim 18, wherein the femtosecond laser is the Pulsion™
2 FS laser.

1 20. The lens system of claim 15, wherein the lens system has a focal length, and
2 further comprising a fourth lens group movable between a first position along the axis and a
3 second position out of alignment with the axis, the fourth lens group in the first position
4 being placed between the second and third lens groups to increase the focal length of the
5 lens system.

1 21. The lens system of claim 20, wherein the lens system has a viewing field that
2 is increased to at least about 25 mm when the fourth lens group is in the first position.

1 22. The lens system of claim 20, wherein the lens system has a viewing field that
2 is increased to at least about 30 mm when the fourth lens group is in the first position.

1 23. The lens system of claim 18, wherein the lens system has a focal length, and
2 wherein the focal length is increased to greater than about 100 mm when the fourth lens
 group is in the first position.

1 24. The lens system of claim 15, wherein the lens system has a ratio of the
2 change in the depth of focus to the movement of the zoom lens that is close to 1 to 1.

1 25. A method of performing laser eye surgery, comprising:
2 focusing a laser with a lens system having at least one zoom lens to a
3 predetermined position in the cornea of an eye of a patient;
4 scanning the laser over a predetermined scanning path in the cornea to cut a
5 corneal flap in the eye,

6 wherein the scanning path includes a range of depths, and zooming the focus
7 of the laser at different depths is performed using the at least one zoom lens of the lens
8 system.

1 26. The method of claim 25, wherein the focused laser has a spot size of less
2 than about 3 microns.

1 27. The method of claim 25, wherein the scanning path is associated with a
2 scanning field having a diameter of at least about 9 mm.

1 28. The method of claim 25, wherein the cutting of the corneal flap comprises:
2 focusing the laser to a specific depth within the cornea;
3 delivering the laser to multiple spots positioned close together to form a
4 spiral pattern, creating an incision at the specific depth; and
5 creating a stack of arc-patterned paths about the periphery of the spiral
6 patterned cut by:
7 zooming the focus of the laser to different depths ranging from the specific
8 depth of the incision to the surface of the cornea.

1 29. The method of claim 28, further comprising:
2 increasing the focal depth and viewing field of the lens system so that the
3 focal depth and viewing field are sufficiently large to enable a magnified image of the
4 corneal flap of the eye to be viewed while having sufficient space between the lens system
5 and the eye to allow a surgical instrument or hand to manipulate the corneal flap.

1 30. The method of claim 28, wherein the cutting at the specific depth has a field
2 flatness of less than about 10 microns.

1 31. The method of claim 25, further comprising:
2 inserting a lens group within the lens system to allow viewing of the eye
3 through the lens system and increase the working distance of the lens system.

1 32. The method of claim 31, wherein the insertion of the lens group provides
2 sufficient space between the lens system and the patient's eye to allow manipulation of the
3 corneal flap with an instrument.

1 33. The method of claim 25, further comprising:
2 positioning a lens group within the lens system to allow viewing of the eye
3 and to increase the working distance of the lens system to greater than about 100 mm.

1 34. The method of claim 33, wherein the positioning of the lens group within the
2 lens system increases the viewing field to greater than about 25 mm.

1 35. The method of claim 34, wherein the positioning of the lens group within the
2 lens system increases the viewing field to greater than about 30 mm.

1 36. The method of claim 35, further comprising:
2 focusing the laser at a working distance of at least about 36 mm so that the
3 system of lenses will not interfere with the patient's nose.

1 37. The method of claim 25, wherein the lens system has a nominal focal length,
2 and wherein the range of depths to which the laser may be focused is from at least about +1
3 mm to at least about -1 mm from the nominal focal length of the lens system.

1 38. The method of claim 25, wherein the laser is a femtosecond laser.

1 39. The method of claim 38, wherein the femtosecond laser is the Pulsion™ FS
2 laser.

1 40. A lens system for use in laser eye surgery comprising:
2 a first lens group having positive refractive power;
3 a second lens group positioned forward the first lens group and having
4 negative refractive power and comprising a zoom lens;
5 a third lens group having positive refractive power and positioned forward
6 the first and second lens groups;
7 a fourth lens group movable between a position between the second and third
8 lens groups and a position away from the second and third lens groups such that when the
9 fourth lens group is positioned between the second and third lens groups, the focal depth
10 and viewing field of the lens system increases;
11 wherein the lens system is capable of: operating at a working distance of
12 greater than about 36 mm; scanning a field having a diameter of at least about 9 mm;

focusing a laser with a spot size of less than about 3 microns; and having a numerical aperture of greater than about 0.3 over the entire scanning field; and

wherein the zoom lens is movable along the principle optical axis of the lens system such that a femtosecond laser transmitted through the lens system may be focused at different depths ranging from at least about +1 mm to at least about -1 mm from the nominal focal length of the lens system.

41. A lens system, substantially satisfying the following chart:

Lens	Surface	r (mm)	t1 (mm)	t2 (mm)	N	V	d (mm)
L1	1	310.254	6.25 ± .05		1.62041 ±.0002	60.32 ±.01	63.91
	2	-865.592		.051 +.020 or - .05			63.94
L2	3	71.8605	9.75 ± .05		1.78831 ±.0002	47.47 ±.01	63.69
	4	278.115		8.260 ± .05			61.58
L3	5	-300.853	2 + .01 or - .042		1.66446 ±.0002	35.83 ±.01	58.22
	6	58.781		46.740 ± .05			55.70
L4	7	-71.835	24.361 + .010 or - .002		1.78831 ±.0002	47.47 ±.01	63.45
	8	-81.295		1.643 + .009 or - .041			75.66
L5	9	130.107	15.4 +.005 or -.025		1.62041 ±8.5e-5	60.32 ±.01	78.31
	10	-156.501		.051 +.006 or - .028			77.55

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23 wherein: r is the radius of curvature of an individual lens surface; t_1 is the lens thickness; t_2
24 is the aerial lens-to-lens distance; N is the refractive index of an individual lens; V is the
25 abbe number of the lens glass; and d is the diameter of an individual lens surface.

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	4	4	0.2	$\pm .028266$	$\pm .028274$.005	.005
L3	5	3.5747	0.2	$\pm .013228$	$\pm .013228$.0025716	.0025716
	6	3.6417	0.2	$\pm .029432$	$\pm .029432$.0028015	.0028015
L4	7	3.865	0.2	$\pm .037273$	$\pm .037273$	.0033586	.0033586
	8	3.2172	0.2	$\pm .0030108$	$\pm .0030109$	.0028606	.0028606
L5	9	4	0.2	$\pm .0058993$	$\pm .0059003$	.0036413	.003642
	10	2.9502	0.2	$\pm .0042619$	$\pm .0042624$	.0021763	.0021765
L6	11	4	0.2	$\pm .011826$	$\pm .011826$	.005	.005
	12	4	0.2	$\pm .014127$	$\pm .014128$	.0041844	.0041846
L7	13	4	0.2	$\pm .0026876$	$\pm .0026871$	.0039213	.0039206
	14	4	0.2	$\pm .05$	$\pm .05$	.005	.005
L8	15	4	0.2	$\pm .003153$	$\pm .0031524$	.0044445	.0044437
	16	4	0.2	$\pm .05$	$\pm .05$	.005	.005

Lens	element decenter x (mm)	element decenter y (mm)	element tilt x (degrees)	element tilt y (degrees)
L1	$\pm .05$	$\pm .05$	$\pm .019337$	$\pm .019333$
L2	$\pm .0080018$	$\pm .0079994$	$\pm .0057032$	$\pm .0057029$
L3	$\pm .0024825$	$\pm .0024825$	$\pm .0041356$	$\pm .004135$
L4	$\pm .014185$	$\pm .014186$	$\pm .029466$	$\pm .029466$
L5	$\pm .0024791$	$\pm .0024794$	$\pm .0049561$	$\pm .0049558$
L6	$\pm .013323$	$\pm .013323$	$\pm .003873$	$\pm .0038727$
L7	$\pm .0097664$	$\pm .0097667$	$\pm .0071825$	$\pm .0071814$
L8	$\pm .05$	$\pm .05$	$\pm .05$	$\pm .05$

wherein TIR is the total indicator runout of a surface.